

Review Questions

CHAPTER 9: EMERGENCY OR INCIDENT RESPONSE

Write the answers to the following questions, and then check your answers with those in the back of this manual.

1. Which statement about emergency response planning is *true*?
 - A. Your emergency response plan should reflect only the off-season inventory of pesticides stored at your facility.
 - B. As long as you have an emergency response plan at your facility, it is not necessary to designate an emergency response coordinator.
 - C. In the event of an emergency, the first person to contact would be your attorney.
 - D. It is important to keep with your emergency list an outline of the information that should be passed along during an emergency notification call.
2. What is the backbone of any emergency response plan?
 - A. Outlining the sequence of actions to take in a crisis.
 - B. Having a pesticide inventory readily available.
 - C. Knowing where copies of labels and material safety data sheets are kept.
 - D. Keeping an inventory of emergency equipment and supplies on site.
3. Which is *not* a recommended action to take in the event of a fire involving pesticides?
 - A. Construct dikes to contain contaminated runoff water.
 - B. Notify the fire department and inform the firefighters of the nature of the pesticides involved.
 - C. Contain small fires with fog, foam, or dry powder.
 - D. Use water jets to put out the pesticide fire.
4. Which would *not* be an action to take in the case of a pesticide spill?
 - A. Rope off the contaminated area, keeping people at least 30 feet from the spill.
 - B. Contain liquid spills by spreading absorbent materials such as fine sand, vermiculite, clay, or pet litter over the entire spill.
 - C. Use sawdust or sweeping compounds to control pesticides that are strong oxidizers.
 - D. Use absorbent pillows or tubes to dike around the spill area.
5. Which statement is *true* about proper cleanup procedures for pesticide spills?
 - A. Remove the top 1 inch of soil to decontaminate soil saturated with a pesticide.
 - B. Sweep up the absorbed chemical and place it in a steel or fiber drum lined with a heavy-duty plastic bag.
 - C. Use bleach and lime together to clean up spill areas.
 - D. Use charcoal briquets to reduce soil contamination and subsequent plant damage.

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